

28-3

~~55-5~~

Handwritten flourish

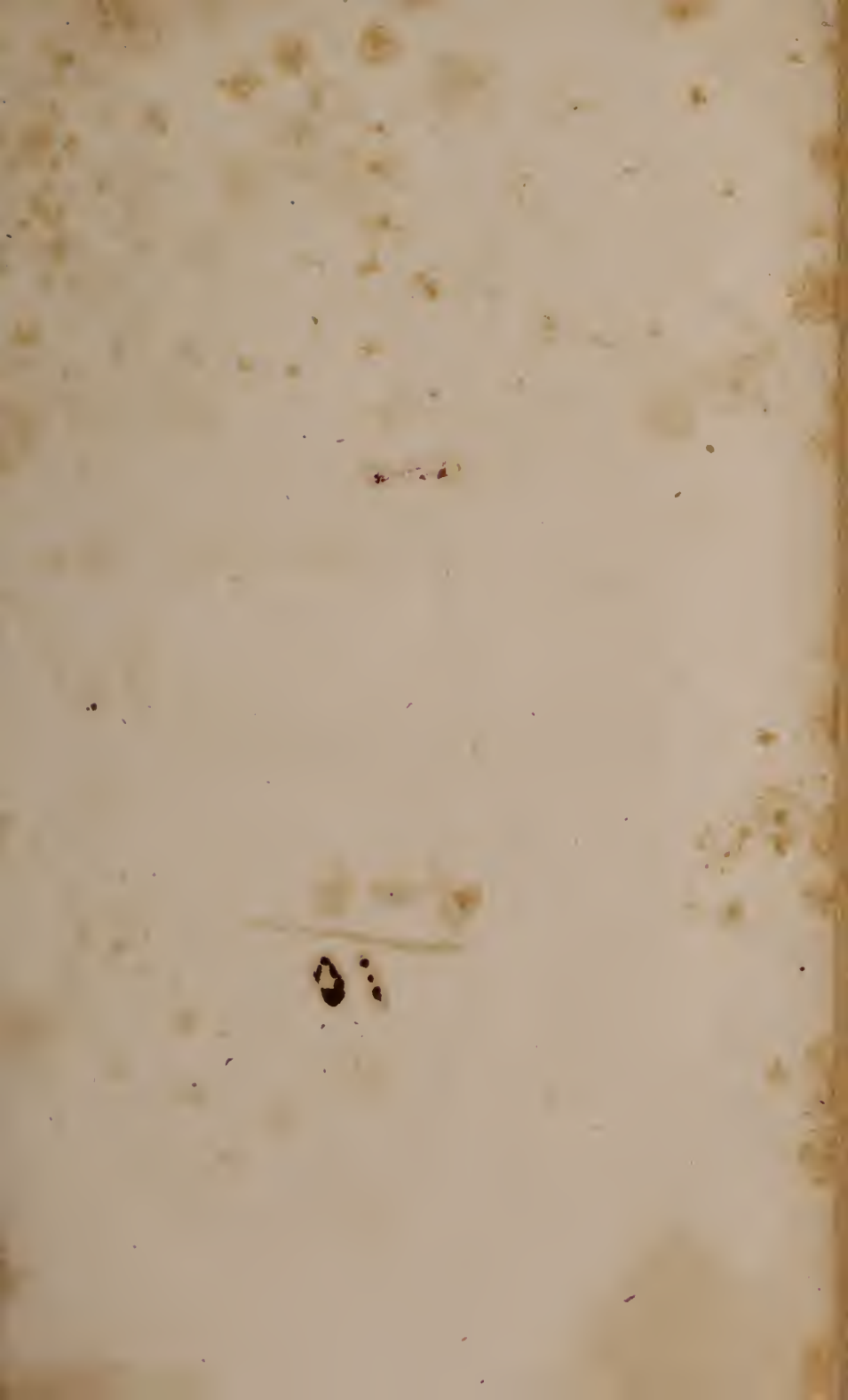
ALUMNI LIBRARY,
 THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY,
 PRINCETON, N. J.

Handwritten initials: my, n, V.S.

Case, Div. I
 Shelf, Section 7
 Book, No.

$$\frac{7-6}{10}$$

SCC
 8628









THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. V.

Published by order of the Managers of
THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

THE PROFITS ARISING FROM THIS WORK, ARE DEVOTED TO THE
CAUSE OF THE SOCIETY

Washington:

1830.

JAMES C. DUNN, PRINTER AND PUBLISHER; GEORGETOWN, D. C.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

OF THE FIFTH VOLUME.

	<i>Page.</i>
Abolition of Slavery in Mexico, - - - - -	317
Address of Rev. Mr. Sessing, - - - - -	309
of Rev. Dr. Nott, - - - - -	273
of Kentucky Colonization Society, - - - - -	28
of Wm. C. Rives, - - - - -	234
✓ Africa, - - - - -	222
✓ African Valley, - - - - -	129
Colonization, - - - - -	210
Church, - - - - -	252
Africaner, - - - - -	111
Agent, Colonial, - - - - -	221
Annual Meeting of Society, - - - - -	316, 352, 361
Appeal to New England, - - - - -	31
Arabic Language, study of - - - - -	97
Auxiliary Societies, - - - - -	93, 158, 349, 351
Formation of - - - - -	58, 220, 378
Arts of Slave Traders, - - - - -	265
Bermuda, - - - - -	250
Booroom Slave, - - - - -	65
Captain Clapperton's 2nd Expedition, - - - - -	33
Clay, Hon. H. - - - - -	345
Colonization Society, - - - - -	251, 343
of Connecticut, - - - - -	93
of Indiana, - - - - -	344
of Lynchburg, - - - - -	201
Female of Richmond, Va. - - - - -	375
Colonists, Opinions of - - - - -	154
Colony in Trinidad, - - - - -	381
Coloured People in Ohio, - - - - -	185
Conclusion, - - - - -	382
Contributions to the A. C. S. 32, 96, 159, 185, 223, 251, 384, 254, 287, 319	
Death of Rev. Lott Carey, - - - - -	10
of Judge Washington, - - - - -	315
Education Society, - - - - -	250
Emancipation, - - - - -	185
Desire of, - - - - -	94
Emigrants to Hayti, - - - - -	62
Emigration, - - - - -	343
Remarks on, - - - - -	8
Erskine, Rev. Geo. M. - - - - -	30
Expedition up the St. Paul's, - - - - -	150
for Liberia, - - - - -	317
Extracts from Correspondence, - - - - -	172
Fair for Colonization Society, - - - - -	243
of Ladies, - - - - -	317
Fernando Po, - - - - -	185
Fourth of July, - - - - -	87
Free Labour, vs. Slave Labour, - - - - -	250
Funds, want of, - - - - -	253
Generous offer, - - - - -	28

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. V. FEBRUARY, 1830. No. 12.

Review.

Researches in South Africa; illustrating the Civil, Moral, and Religious condition of the Native Tribes: including Journals of the Author's Travels in the Interior; together with detailed accounts of the progress of the Christian Missions, exhibiting the influence of Christianity in promoting Civilization. By the Rev. JOHN PHILIP, D. D., Superintendent of the Missions of the London Missionary Society at the Cape of Good Hope, &c. &c. London, 1828. 2 vols. 8vo.

(Concluded from p. 328.)

WHEN we commenced our Review of the Researches of Dr. Philip, we did not imagine that it would be so extended as to reach the concluding number of the present volume. The Book, however, is of far more than ordinary interest. We cannot take leave of it, in this number, without expressing the hope that some enterprising publisher will give an edition of this work to the American people; for surely no better evidence of the importance of freedom, and the utility of missionary efforts than that which these volumes contain, was ever presented to the world. Though we have occupied so large a space, in so many numbers, with this Review, our extracts have been much shorter and less numerous than would have been justified by the merits of the work.

We mentioned in our last number that the establishment of an agency, by the Colonial government, among the Griquas,

increased the jealousy which had before existed, and that large numbers of malcontents left the settlement; and, under the name of Bergenaars, carried their cruel and warlike depredations far into the interior, among the native tribes.

“Nothing could be more dreadful than the depredations committed by this lawless horde, on the Bechuana tribes: hundreds of these having been murdered, and thousands reduced to want and misery.” Nor can any thing be more shocking than the accounts which are put on record, by Dr. Philip, of the proceedings of these robbers and murderers. It was in 1825 that Dr. Philip first saw some of the tribes who had been suffering from the attacks of the Bergenaars. The following is his description of the appearance and manners of these people :

“I have seldom seen a finer race of people; the men were generally well made, and had an elegant carriage; and many of the females were slender, and extremely graceful. I could see at once, from their step and air, that they had never been in slavery. They had an air of dignity and independence in their manners, which formed a striking contrast to the crouching and servile appearance of the slave.

“They keep their heads cropped, leaving a tuft of hair upon the crown. Some of the men wore ostrich feathers; and others I observed with a wild-crain’s feather, fixed on the head in an oblique direction to the forehead, which derived a motion from their carriage rather graceful.

“They were of a bronze colour, and had more of the European countenance than any people I had before seen on the south side of the line. The men had generally a ring in one ear; the women had rings in both; and both sexes wore short strings of small beads, attached to the tuft of hair on the crown of the head, and disposed in a fanciful manner over the forehead, or hanging loosely on the temples.

“The men use the Caffer caross; but they do not, like the Caffers in the neighbourhood of the colony, appear in public uncovered.

“The farmers acknowledged to me that they made most excellent servants; that they had been accustomed to labour in their own country; and that they took a pleasure in working.

“We have seen that this people have been represented as entering the colony of their own accord, and as coming to the farmers and soliciting employment and bread, and that the farmers have been praised for their humanity in relieving them. We must now hear the account they give of themselves. Those of them with whom I conversed stated to me, that they came from the sources of the Great River (Gariep); that their country was a moon’s distance from the colony; that they were eating the bread of

peace; that they were a numerous people; that they were employed in cultivating their gardens and corn-fields, unsuspecting of danger, when a people (called Bergenaars) riding upon horses, and with fire-arms, came upon them and killed many of them, and took away all their cattle and many of their children.

“On the first appearance of the invaders, they assembled, and attempted to defend themselves and their property; but finding that they were attacked by a people who commanded the thunder and lightning, they abandoned themselves to despair, and took refuge in the rocks and the bushes, leaving their enemies to carry away all that they could not take with them in their flight. After recovering from the consternation in which they had been thrown by the suddenness and the nature of the attack which had been made upon them, many of them found that they had lost their children; and that all had been deprived of the means of subsistence by the loss of their cattle. They resolved to follow their plunderers, in the hope of recovering their children and their lost property.

“The more effectually to conceal themselves, and to secure their object, they generally travelled under the cover of night; and coming into the colony, in quest of their property and their children, they had been detained by the Boors.

“On our arrival at the Cradock branch of the Great Orange river, on the 17th of August, we met a family of this people. They were in the service of the Boor on whose place we halted for the night; and, the moment our waggons stopped, the men came running to us with reeds and bushes to make a fire for us. This family consisted of one man, his wife, his wife's mother, two sons, two daughters, and one son-in-law. I had in my train a young man who was a native of Lattakoo; and, when they found out there was a person in our company who understood their language, and could talk to them, they were quite in raptures. I think I never saw two finer figures than the father and the eldest son. They were both above six feet; and their limbs were admirably proportioned. The father had a most elegant carriage, and was tall and thin; the son, a lad about eighteen years of age, was equally well proportioned, and had one of the finest open countenances that can possibly be imagined. The second son was inferior in stature, but he had a fine countenance also; and, while they indulged in all their native freedom, animated by the conversation of my Bechuana, or began to tell the story of their misfortunes, expressing the consternation with which they were seized when they saw their children and parents killed by an invisible weapon, and their cattle taken from them, they became eloquent in their address; their countenances, their eyes, their every gesture, spoke to the eyes and to the heart. I was very much struck at seeing how suddenly they could suffer their feelings to be excited, and how suddenly they could pass from the expression the recollection of their misfortunes had produced to gay subjects and a lighter manner.

“Having spent a few hours with these Bechuana, standing by the fire they had kindled for us, one of my travelling companions began to talk to them, by the assistance of our Bechuana. We could not discover that they had any ideas of religious worship. They had some confused notions of an invisible agency; but they had no rational idea of a Supreme Being, nor of a future state. We began to convey to them some notion of the Christian belief; and they paid very great attention to all that was said, and several times remarked, “These things are all new to us; we never heard any thing of the kind before.” The Bechuana, who was our interpreter, is a gay young fellow, always laughing and talking, and in every place which we visited a general favourite. Religion, at that time, had no visible power over him, but he acknowledged its importance, and had acquired some acquaintance with its doctrines. On this occasion, in addition to what was said to him, he added his own remarks; and he was very eloquent in his manner, and spoke as if he really felt the force of what he was saying. When he came to declaim upon a state of future happiness and punishment, the countenances of the strangers expressed great astonishment; one or two deep sighs escaped from them; and when he pointed to the fire, and spake of the wicked being consigned to everlasting burnings, the old man was startled, and sighed. When Marootze, the interpreter, had done talking to them, they retired very serious and apparently very much affected. Turning his back on the fire as he went away, the old man murmured aloud, “Do the people who killed my children, and took away my oattle, believe those things?”

“The females of this family had not made their appearance at our wag-gons; and when we paid a visit to them next morning, we were very much struck with their fine figures, and the dignified and easy manner with which they received us. Their countenances and manners discovered marks of cultivation, accompanied with an air of superiority, which at once marked the class of people to which they belonged, and which, under other circumstances, would have been admired in an English drawing-room. The youngest daughter, apparently about fourteen years of age, bore a strong resemblance to her eldest brother. When we approached their huts, she was holding a pack ox while her father loaded it. She had a caross wrapped round her middle, so as to resemble a petticoat; no part of her body was uncovered excepting the bosom; and so exquisite was her modesty, that on our coming near her, she blushed, and by this and other indications discovered so much pain, as to convince us of the cause of her uneasiness, and to make it necessary for us to turn aside and spare her feelings.”

In order to prevent the evils to which these poor people were exposed, Dr. Philip addressed a letter to the chief of the Bergenaars, requesting an interview, which was granted, and for

two days he remonstrated against their violent and cruel conduct, "plying them with every topic, human and divine, that appeared calculated to deepen the impressions made upon their minds; and many of them were moved to tears." He invited them again to meet him at Griqua Town, and on this occasion the men assembled were thought to be between three and four hundred.

Three days were spent in hearing and settling their differences. A few simple regulations, adapted to their understandings and circumstances, were then proposed, and carried by acclamation.

"At the passing of each resolution, all the men stood up, and held up both their hands. While they were yet standing, in passing the last resolution, with their hands lifted up, "That they would all unite in suppressing all commandos against Bushmen and Bechuanas, and in putting an end to the nefarious system which had been carried on by the Bergenaars," I addressed them as follows:—"Your hands are now lifted up in the presence of God and angels, before whom you have solemnly pledged yourselves that you will keep this resolution; and, if this solemn engagement is violated by you, I shall appear as a witness against you on the day of judgment."

"The scene was altogether one of the most solemn and interesting I have ever witnessed; and the manner in which the people were affected, after this public expression of their sentiments, may be conveyed in the language of a Coranna chief, who exclaimed, "My heart is glad! My heart is glad! A few days ago, when we saw each other at a distance, and did not know to what party we belonged, we were glad to creep behind the bushes.— We were afraid to meet; but now we can travel over the country in peace; we have nothing to fear; we can go from house to house, and in every house meet with friends!"

While among the Bechuanas, in a very desert place, Dr. Philip, on one occasion, observed at a little distance from the waggons, three young women about the ages of twenty, nineteen, and thirteen. They were copper coloured, and had nothing of the negro countenance. Upon one of them nature had bestowed peculiar elegance and delicacy of form, and her countenance exhibited an expression of sensibility and mental cultivation entirely incompatible with the opinions usually entertained among Europeans, of the degradation of the African race. One of these females had a child in her arms, over which she

wept while she fondled it; and, from this circumstance, Dr. Philip was confident that she was a mother. On inquiry, it appeared that her father was a chief; that he was killed by the Bergenaars; that she had been married to the son of a chief who had also been murdered; that, at the time of this event, her child was but two moons old; that she had been carried away by her enemies, and given to persons who treated her ill; that she had finally escaped from them, with her companions, and was seeking to return to her own country. Had they not met with us, says Dr. Philip, they might, indeed, have eluded the pursuit of their oppressors, "but, it must have been, by finding a refuge in that place, 'where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest.' I could not help wishing, he adds, that the abettors of slavery had been present, who deny that such people have the same sensibility as Europeans, under such misfortunes."

A relation of the chief, at Griqua Town, was found, by Dr. Philip, in a dying state. This man related, in a very affecting manner, the change which had taken place in his views since Mr. Anderson, the missionary, had been residing among them. When Mr. Anderson first came among us, he said, "my wish was to become possessed of his waggon and goods, and I intended to murder him. Indeed, until I understood and believed the word of God, I never could conceive what prevented the accomplishment of this purpose." This man had had two wives; and, on this account, after religion had made some impression upon his mind, he became greatly distressed. He was attached to both, and finally resolved, instead of abandoning either, to maintain both, and yet separate himself from them, until Providence should more clearly reveal to him his duty. The younger was soon married, when he took the elder home; and now, pointing to her, he observed, "there she is, attending me in my dying moments, and forgetting her own wants to supply mine. It is painful to part, but the struggle will soon be over with us, when we shall meet in our Father's home, never to part more!"

From Griqua Town, Dr. Philip proceeded to Kuruman, or Lattakoo, a missionary station, far in the interior from the Colony, lat. 27° S. lon. E. 24°. The situation first occupied by

the missionaries was about ten miles distant, but want of water compelled them to make choice of their present station. The Kuruman, says Dr. Philip, is the finest spring of water I have seen in Africa. It is about 6 feet in breadth and nearly 2 feet in depth. At its source it flows from a hill, a little elevated above the surrounding country; and the missionaries, in order to secure its fertilizing influence to the country below, have finished a ditch, two miles in length, two feet in depth, and from three to five feet in breadth. In the valley is a neat row of houses, with gardens attached to them, and they have been stocked, by Mr. Moffat, the missionary, with a variety of seeds and edible roots. Should the same spirit of improvement which now exists continue to prevail here, this settlement will, in a few years, present a very pleasing object to the African traveller.

Mr. Moffat, observes our author, is now able to address the Bechuanas in their own language. He has prepared some school books, which, together with some parts of the Holy Scriptures, have been printed in England, and are, by this time, in the possession of the missionaries and the people. The attendance and attention of the people is increasing.

The scarcity of rain in this country often occasions much distress. Not a drop had been seen running on the surface of the ground for five years, and their sole dependence is on irrigation. The government of these people is tyrannical, yet in the public assemblies there is perfect freedom of debate. A speaker may, in these meetings, point out the faults of the king, in the plainest manner, and even condemn his personal and domestic vices. The fact that the Bechuana language prevails over a vast portion of the African continent, is a circumstance, says Dr. Philip, which adds greatly to the importance of this mission.

The Bechuanas, though active and intelligent, are neither generous, honest, nor humane. Their women perform all the labour, and endure the most severe oppression. Mr. Moffat has travelled three hundred miles beyond Lattakoo, and found the country populous, the people able to understand his language, and extremely desirous that missionaries should come and settle among them.

In these volumes there are many things which we are now obliged to omit, but which we may present to our readers on some future occasion. The great object of Dr. Philip, in the publication of this work, was to arouse the humanity and sense of justice in England, to deliver, from the most cruel oppressions, the coloured population within the limits or vicinity of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, and to secure to the native tribes the privileges of freemen, and to place them under the protection of equal laws. We rejoice to learn that this object is accomplished. It is known, we presume, to most of our readers, that Dr. Philip, with several missionaries from France and Switzerland, embarked, some months ago, on his return to South Africa. Three missionaries from Paris, destined to this field, were brought forward, at the last anniversary of the London Society, and placed under the direction of Dr. Philip, who goes as superintendent of the several missionary stations. The Rev. Mark Wilks, in his address, on this occasion, turning to Dr. Philip, observed: "St. Paul had to vindicate his own freedom, and to struggle for his own rights, but it has been your happy and enviable lot to vindicate the rights and to struggle for the freedom of the tribes of Africa, and, in those struggles, to be successful. Others have said to the slave, abide in your calling; consoling him in his bondage, and assuring him of liberty and rest in Heaven. But you have broken their bonds asunder; you have told them not only of peace and rest in Heaven, but of liberty, peace, and happiness on earth."

That Christianity is destined, speedily, to triumph over the degrading superstitions, the ignorance, and cruelty of the native tribes of South Africa, can hardly admit of question to any well-informed and candid mind. We cannot better bring this Review to a close, than by soliciting the attention of all our readers to the following remarks of Dr. Philip, in regard to the success which has already attended the benevolent exertions of missionaries to enlighten and reform these people :

"To such as think that nothing is doing by the missions, unless they are continually hearing of miraculous conversions, I must be allowed to hazard a remark, for the accuracy of which I can vouch, as far as my own observation extends, that the number of conversions which come under

the notice of missionaries do not bear a greater proportion to the general good done by the missions, than the conversions and triumphant deaths recorded in our monthly publications in England do to the entire sum of good done in our native country, by the preaching of the gospel and the institutions of Christianity. While the missionaries are complaining that they have so very few striking instances of the power of divine grace to record in their communications to their respective societies, let it be remembered that their influence is much more extensive, and the change carrying on by them much greater, than they themselves are able to imagine. In those countries where our missions have gained a marked ascendancy there is scarcely one spot, however much secluded, impervious to their all-pervading light and heat. Where perhaps they are grossly misrepresented and spoken against, they are checking the grinding power of oppression, raising the standard of morals, proclaiming liberty to the captives, opening the prison doors to those that are bound, diffusing abroad the lights of science and literature, undermining the false systems of religion against which they have to contend, multiplying those charitable institutions that have for their object the relief of suffering humanity, vanquishing infidelity by the most direct and powerful of all arguments, by living exhibitions of the truth of Christianity, and changing the very face of our colonies; while they are accelerating the approach of that moral revolution which will shortly usher in the kingdoms of this world as the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ."



Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society.

THE Society held its Annual Meeting on Monday evening, the 18th of January, at the Capitol, in the Hall of the House of Representatives. The ample room, so kindly granted to the Society, was, at an early hour, filled to overflowing, with citizens and strangers from every quarter of the Union, and at seven o'clock the Hon. CHARLES FENTON MERCER, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, was called to the Chair. An appropriate prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. LAURIE.

The following gentlemen appeared as Delegates from the Auxiliary Societies :

From the Society of Canfield, Trumbull county, Ohio.

The Hon. ELISHA WHITTLESEY.

From the Indiana State Society.

The Hon. WILLIAM HENDRICKS.

From the Society of Newark, N. J.

The Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

From the St. Clairsville and Belmont Co. Society, Ohio.

The Hon. B. RUGGLES.

From the Society at Pittsburg, Penn.

The Hon. WILLIAM MARKS.

From the Society of Hampton County, Mass.

The Hon. ISAAC C. BATES.

From the Society in Wilmington, Delaware.

The Hon. ARNOLD NAUDAIN.

From the Society in Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Hon. JACOB BURNET.

From the Washington County Society, in Penn.

The Hon. W. M'CREERY.

From the Societies of Crawford and Erie Counties, Penn.

The Hon. THOMAS H. SILL.

From the State Society of Vermont.

The Hon. BENJAMIN SWIFT.

From the Society of Zanesville, Ohio.

The Hon. WILLIAM IRVIN.

From the State Society of Maryland.

The Hon. B. C. HOWARD,

J. H. B. LATROBE, Esq.

From the Society in New York.

G. P. DISOSWAY, Esq.

From the Society in Alexandria, D. C.

Rev. Mr. JACKSON, and HUGH SMITH, Esq.

From the Society in Georgetown, D. C.

JOEL CRUTTENDEN, Esq.

SAMUEL MCKENNEY, Esq.

ROBERT P. DUNLOP, Esq.

The Annual Report was then read by the Secretary, Mr GURLEY.

The following resolutions were then adopted :

On motion by the Hon. Mr. IRVIN, of Ohio :

Resolved, That the Report just read be received and printed.

General WALTER JONES then rose, and, in a very appropriate and impressive speech, of some minutes, portrayed the high character of the venerable President of the Society, Judge WASHINGTON, and eloquently expressed the grief which not himself only, but the Society and country have deeply felt, for the loss of private virtue and public worth which has been sustained by his death. He then offered the following Resolution, which was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That this Society entertain a deep sense of the loss which it has sustained by the decease of its venerable President, the Hon. BUSHROD WASHINGTON, and that it will cherish an affectionate remembrance of his intellectual and moral worth.

Mr. KEY stated that he had just been requested to discharge a duty which it was impossible for him to decline.

It was to propose a Resolution, calling on this meeting to do honour to the memory of one who had given his life to the cause of African Colonization—who had forsaken friends, kindred, and country, and the fairest prospects of fame and happiness, to fulfil the dangerous and honourable duty to which he had devoted himself, and in which he had fallen !

As a member of the Board of Managers, where the zeal and talents of Dr. Richard Randall, (the lamented individual to whom the resolution referred) had been so conspicuous, it was grateful to his feelings to be permitted to call for this tribute of respect to his memory. It was still more grateful to him, and still more his duty, as a native of Maryland, to offer a resolution which endeavoured to express and to record the worth of him whom Maryland had given to the cause of this Society. He was proud to know how early and earnest an interest that State had manifested for the success of this work of patriotism and benevolence. The means of making the Society's first experiment on the African coast, he well remembered, were chiefly furnished, and with a zeal and readiness that did them honour, by the liberal inhabitants of her principal City—that City which has so recently received our thanks for another contribution to our Treasury. But, Maryland deserves to be remembered, on this occasion, for far richer gifts than those of treasure—she has given us her sons. Her small metropolis, small in extent and population, but great in the estimation and affections of all who have had the happiness to know it—her small metropolis has afforded two noble sacrifices to this cause of humanity. Nor has Maryland ceased to be prodigal of such gifts, when such a cause demands them.—Another of her sons is now proceeding to the same scenes of peril, and has offered talents, health, and life, to the service of that cause in which his brethren have honorably fallen !

If time permitted he would be glad (he said) to show why it was that Maryland felt this distinguished interest in the success of this enterprise—

why it was that she *should* feel it. He could, however, at present, only hint at the principal cause which had produced, and would continue to produce, this feeling. She was a border State—a slave State binding on a free State, a situation which both enabled and compelled her to compare the advantages and disadvantages of their respective institutions. She was, moreover, in a situation which enabled her to see that a change of system, greatly and evidently to her benefit, was within her power—that there was an evil, which, however irremediable elsewhere, could be removed, and was in fact removing from her. Therefore she looked, and well might she look, to Colonization and to Colonization alone. To abolition she could not look and need not look. Whatever that scheme may have done, heretofore, in the States now free, it had done nothing and could do nothing in the slave States for the cause of humanity. This subject he rejoiced to know was now better understood, and all began to see that it was wiser and safer to remove, by Colonization, a great and otherwise insuperable impediment to emancipation, than to act upon the subject of emancipation itself. Maryland, it must be expected, will avail herself of her advantages, will profit by the lessons she is compelled to learn. All that can be required of her, by others who are differently situated, is that she will do this, (as she may and will) with justice to them, carefully avoiding every measure which may injure those, who, from the difference in their situation and circumstances, have different interests and different duties, interfering in no other way with the institutions of others than by silently and safely teaching them what she has silently and safely learned—that a slave State, bordering on a free State, *need* not long continue such, *cannot* long continue such.

He would not, however, detain the meeting upon this subject. He had only risen to ask the meeting to express their regret for the loss of Dr. RANDALL, and their affection and respect for his memory, by passing the resolution he now submitted :

Resolved, That this Society will cherish a sincere and affectionate remembrance of Dr. RICHARD RANDALL, late Colonial Agent of Liberia, and that the Board of Managers be authorized to cause a monument to be erected in the Colony, in commemoration of his talents and his worth.

Gen. JOHN MASON, after some appropriate remarks, enforcing the importance of exciting the free coloured population of our country to efforts for the purpose of securing the means of defraying the expense of their transportation to Liberia, submitted the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted :

Whereas the Society, by means of the liberal contributions of its friends, has been enabled so to plant and foster the settle-

ments it has made in Liberia, that they are now in a condition sufficiently prosperous to ensure to the Free People of Colour, in this country, advantages universally acknowledged; and it is but reasonable that those disposed hereafter to join these settlements, and have the means, should defray the expense of their own transportation—

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Board of Managers to devise such a system as, in their judgment, may be best calculated to increase the number of settlers of the proper character, by applying the funds of the Society to the transportation of those only who are unable to pay for it, and by inviting to emigrate, in consideration of other facilities, such as may be able to meet that expense, on condition that they pay the cost of their own transportation.

G. W. P. CURTIS, Esq. of Arlington, offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That the measures adopted by the State Colonization Society of Kentucky, of preparing a memorial to Congress, (to be circulated for signatures among the citizens,) soliciting aid to the object of this Society, merits the entire approbation of the Parent Institution; and that other State Societies, and our friends generally, be requested to imitate this example.

After reading his resolution, Mr. C. addressed the Chair :

Sir, said Mr. CURTIS, this voice from the West, the great and powerful West, comes freshly and pleasantly o'er our senses. Like the vernal breezes, which reanimate all nature, these good tidings restore our hopes, sustain our confidence, and cheer us on our long and arduous way. Let the Atlantic region respond, and let its voice be heard even to those shades where a retired statesman, giving the ardent energies of his talents, and the weight of his influence, in labours for our weal, promotes and prospers the objects of this laudable Institution. Sir, this distinguished individual, though in retirement, should not be forgotten. He has been a good soldier in our cause, has grown grey in our ranks, and for his early, long, and generous services, deserves to be held in sincere and honoured recollection!

Sir, the fast spreading influences of this Institution, show that we are gathering friends to its cause, and golden opinions which reach us from many quarters. They show, too, Sir, the march, the all-powerful march of the human mind—the force of opinion. Will you stay that mighty force? As well, Sir, might you, with the tiny hand of infancy, expect to bend the bow of Ulysses! When this subtle power first invades us, it is by

stealth, without exciting our fear or wonder; but soon, like that tropic gale, which, first appearing but as a speck in the horizon, speedily becomes a whole Heaven of clouds—it bursts, with overwhelming and resistless fury, bearing along with it, in wide and devastating course, all that may be within the scope of its influence!

'Tis strange, "nay passing strange," Sir, that, while in our honest endeavours for the success of our good cause, we have steadily pursued our onward way, trusting for our guerdon to the approbation of the liberal and humane, we have been most ungenerously assailed, and phials of wrath poured, and in "no stinted stream," upon our devoted heads, by those veritable Southrons, who, above all other persons, this Institution can, and will, most essentially serve. They tell us, that when our journal reaches their dwellings, the affrighted mother clasps yet more closely the babe to her breast, scared at the daggers which gleam in every line of our proceedings! Sir, 'tis the air-drawn dagger of Macbeth which they behold, and like which, when they attempt to "clutch it," it will fade from their grasp; and, while, with the chieftain of Dunsinane, they may bid an "unreal mockery hence," let them reflect upon the real dagger, which has been rankling in their bosoms for an hundred years, and still rankles there. And is there no balm in Gilead? Yes! Here, Sir—here, in the wholesome influences of this noble charity, is there alone to be found that soothing balm, and effective antidote, which can heal so deep and dangerous a wound. I may be allowed to speak somewhat feelingly on this theme, having the honour to be affectionately remembered, in divers of the writings of my brother Southrons, on such matters.

How remarkable are the strong currents of prejudice, which set so many and counter ways. It was but yesterday this Institution was accused of interfering with the rights of slave property—to-day we find that very property (not of our seeking) interfering with us; and we, who were to have been the purloiners of these human articles, have them now offered to our acceptance, "without money and without price;" and, the rare spectacle is afforded, in this our very morning of life, of numbers of slaves waiting on our ways, their bonds ready to be, by their masters, knocked off, and they, free as air, to crowd the decks of the few barks our limited means enable us to freight for Liberia. Sir, be the spirit of prophecy my fame! Did I not foretel, in this very palace, in by-gone years, that Emancipation would follow in the train of Colonization? Behold! already they are beginning to go hand in hand. 'Tis the only possible mode of Emancipation, at once safe and rational, that human ingenuity can devise. Colonization, to be correct, must be beyond seas—Emancipation, with the liberated to remain on this side of the Atlantic, is but an act of dreamy madness!

There are those, Sir, who ask—and could not a quarter century

cease and determine the two great evils? These are young minds who behold every thing through the false and flattering medium of youth, when hope is buoyant, and when we are ardent in our expectations of pleasure or good. You and I, my dear Sir, on whom the frost of time has fallen rather perceptibly, would say a *century*. And now, let me ask, could ever a century, in the whole course of human affairs, be better employed? When the faithful historian shall record the rise and progress, the decline and fall of this great Empire, my life on it, the century which embraces in its annals the annihilation of slavery will be the most among, I trust, the many, brilliant epochs, in the history of our country!

Will you permit me, for a brief space, to introduce you, Sir, to the realms of Fancy. Suppose the Genius of Emigration, bringing with him the Learning, the Arts, and the History of the Old World, appears in his car to hover over this hemisphere, undetermined where to alight and fix his abode. Suppose he should descend in the South, on the soil of the ancient and honoured mother of the commonwealths, and behold the gloom and silence which there reign around. The mansions which once held the magnates of the land—who, if they were the pomp, were, too, the moral and intellectual pride of the Old Dominion—tottering with decay, exhibiting melancholy mementoes of fallen greatness! Sir, he would readily conceive with what besom of destruction this once flourishing land had been swept. Quickly reascending his car, the Genius would soar above the peaks of the Alleghany, where Nature reigns in all her primeval grandeur, and from thence behold the smiling regions of the West! Alighting in midst of a community, embracing a million of freemen, the amazed Genius would perceive the wonders which that favoured region alone exhibits, and when told, the countries you have left were old in civilization and the arts, while this was yet a howling wilderness, the abode of savage beasts, and “men more savage still than they,” the Genius would exclaim, ’tis the work of giants—man could never have produced such stupendous changes. But, let him remember, Sir, that, in a state of freedom, man is possessed of a giant’s powers.—To conclude.—The Genius, content to abide in the favoured West, dismisses his car, and establishes his home and household gods, exclaiming, with the venerable Franklin, “*ubi libertas, ibi Patria!*”

While, Sir, I have thus “rendered unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsars,” in doing justice to the better destinies of my Western brethren, believe me, I am loyal to the South, aye “every inch” a Southron; in all her misfortunes, she is my country still; but, “*magna est veritas et prevalebit.*” We groan, Sir, under the evil entailed upon us by our ancient rulers. ’Twas from England’s seeking to cram the ravenous and insa-

tiate man of her commercial monopoly, by the trade in that *nefarious weed of luxury* that our "woes unnumbered" have sprung. Would that the baneful plant had withered, ere it ever bloomed in our soil; for, in the evils it has caused to ages past, present, and to come, it is second only to the "apple that damned mankind."

Let us pause, Sir, and pause to mourn! Let us assume the habiliments of sorrow, while we pay a passing tribute to the worth and memory of one, who, if not entitled to rank with the immortal discoverer that gave to Castile and Leon a new world, or him, whose adventurous anchor, first clinging to our soil, found our land so fair, he deemed it worthy to be named after his virgin queen, deserves to be ranked with the milder but not less admirable PÉNN, who won countries from the savage, rather by reason than arms, and preferred planting among the heathen the stainless banner of peace and good will to man, to the more renowned standard of conquest and dominion. But, although abounding "in the milk of human kindness," in practice and profession a man of peace, Africa contained not a bolder lion, when the energies of our lamented friend were aroused to the necessity of war; and he defended the settlements which he had formed in the spirit of kindness and conciliation toward the natives, with courage and conduct worthy the heroism of a Smith or a Standish.

Broken down by care, toils, and the severities of climate, he reached his native country only to prepare his grave; and, in pious resignation to the divine will, yielded up a life, the best years of which had been devoted to as noble a benefaction as ever adorned the annals of mankind. The gratitude of this Society has decreed, to its valued and lamented servant the monumental marble; but his grave would be honoured,

"Although no sculptured form should deck the place,
Or marble monument those ashes grace,
Still, for the deeds of worth, which he has done,
Would flowers unfading flourish o'er his tomb."

Like the Indies, which claimed the remains of her famed Columbus, Liberia will demand the ashes of her patriarch, and have them transferred to the shores where his virtues and services will live in ever grateful and endearing remembrance; and, in long distant day, when a noble superstructure of civil and religious liberty shall have risen from the foundation his parental hand first laid, and an infant Colony become a great and flourishing Empire—then, oh! then, Sir, will the future sons and daughters of Liberia, make pilgrimage to his tomb, and strew Africa's fairest flowers o'er the remains of her ASHMOX!

I trust that bright days are before us, and many and happy results will crown the labours of this noble charity, even up to the time when the

poor natives of Africa will no longer crouch in their thickets, fearing the white man's approach, for the white man will soon tread that soil, not as heretofore, a human robber, but as a human benefactor. May a kind Providence guide our destinies, and speed this benevolent Institution, which can never cause to humanity a tear, and may give joy and happiness to millions!

J. H. B. LATROBE, Esq. addressed the Chair, as follows :

MR. PRESIDENT :—I rise to offer a resolution, which present circumstances have made peculiarly appropriate to the present meeting. From the Report, which has just been read, it appears that the ladies of Baltimore, animated by the feeling which is now becoming universal throughout the land, presented, at the close of the last year, upwards of two thousand five hundred dollars to the Colonization Society. This was not the contribution of a few wealthy individuals, it was the aggregate amount produced by the personal industry of very many of our fair country-women, who gave their time, their talents, their ingenuity, and, above all, woman's active, enthusiastic and untiring zeal, to aid the cause of African Emancipation. It was not the first time that the ladies of Baltimore had lent their assistance to objects of a liberal and extended charity. Their exertions, in common with others of their country-women, in behalf of suffering Greece, and the benefit which Greece derived from those exertions, are too recent not to be remembered. Not circumscribed in its operation by the limits of their native land, their active benevolence extends itself to any of the human race whose wants may be relieved by its exercise.—The same hands which had, once before, joined to send succor to captive Greece, resumed again their disinterested labours in the cause of benighted Africa. Greece called to them from her distant isles, and her cries of anguish came so faintly that, except in woman's heart, they might have failed to find a responsive echo. But, Africa spoke to them from their very hearth stones—the evils, which required alleviation, were on every side. The Greek might have fought his way to freedom—the American African was hopeless of assistance, unless from the free will of those who held him in bondage; and, coming forth again from that retirement which is their peculiar and appropriate sphere, and which occasions like those in question can alone justify their leaving, the ladies of Baltimore listened to the prayers of Africa, as they had before done to those of Greece, and redoubled their efforts in behalf of the more immediate objects of their bounty. Nor was the pecuniary contribution, which I have mentioned, the only result of their labours. At the fair, which was held to dispose of the numerous products of their industry, the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The contagion of benevolent feelings and sympathies spread from the fair vendors to crowds of purchasers, and hundreds became, for the first time, interested in the success of a Society of which they had before known

nothing but the name, or which they had considered as chimerical in its object and inefficient in its results. Advocated by the generous, the pious and the beautiful, there are few institutions which can fail to acquire friends; and the Colonization Society, within the last year, has been so advocated in Baltimore. The moral influence of female zeal, exerted in a cause like this, can scarcely, I think, be too highly appreciated; and the day, now distant, may yet arrive, when Africa, then regenerated, recalling the memory of those to whom she was indebted for civilization and knowledge, may rank among her most efficient benefactors the women of America. Sensible of their influence, anxious to prolong it, and wishing, on the present occasion, to express to them the obligations of the Society for their past exertions, I submit the following resolution :

Resolved, That this Society is cheered and encouraged by the favour shown to it by our fair country-women, and that their generous efforts deserve the most cordial and heartfelt thanks.

The Hon. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN then addressed the Chair—

MR. PRESIDENT :—I beg leave to submit a few general remarks. The claims of the Colonization Society are increasing in interest and strength at every successive anniversary. The more this noble scheme develops itself, the more diversified become the aspects in which it awakens our admiration and conciliates our esteem.

The flourishing Colony, which has been planted on the shores of Africa, at its origin encountered not only privation, disease, and death, on that continent, but a singular weight of ridicule and opprobrium at home. It was counted by many as a brain-sick chimera of the wildest fanaticism, and certain discomfiture and defeat were predicted, with a confidence that would have staggered minds less resolute of purpose than those who dared to spread out the enterprise, and fearlessly maintain its practicability before the American people.

The storm is past, Sir; the trial has been had, and the results are as honorable to the authors as they are propitious to the interests of humanity. Scorn no longer points its finger, and the language of reproach is seldom heard more. So powerfully has this little settlement plead its own cause, that it has been deemed worthy of the patronage of legislative approbation; already have eleven of our State Legislatures extended their decided countenance, and commended it to the notice of our National Councils.

It has achieved collateral benefits that richly entitle it to our grateful consideration. At one period (and it was the most delicate and dangerous in its history) it encountered equal jealousy from the North and the South. The one arraigned it as a covert scheme, to rivet more effectually the chains of slavery, and the other denounced it as a disguised attempt to encroach upon the rights of property, and aggravate the dangers of an existing evil, by unseasonable and imprudent interference.

Thus assailed, this Society, while it meekly bore the common reproaches of both, unrolled its purposes, and so successfully urged the purity of its motives and the fairness of its views, that these prejudices have subsided. But the Northern States were led by the discussion, with more temperate feeling, to revert to the history of their own relations to the subject of slavery; and, as they turned over the pages, we found, Sir, that, tremendous as were the evils of slavery, we had no plea to make but guilty.— We could exhibit no charge against a sister State that did not implicate ourselves. If any difference existed, it was in extent merely, and that was the result not of principle but occasion. And no cause for superior complacency was to be found in our earlier systems of emancipation. This great revolution, in a whole nation of separate and distinct men, could be accomplished with perfect safety, and comparatively trifling sacrifices of property. Yes, Sir, I ascribe it chiefly to the kindly influence of this Society that the indiscriminate clamours, once so liberally dealt out, have all died away. I hail the return of better feelings, of juster views. We, now, Sir, regard the mischief as of common and universal concern. The language of harsh and unjust crimination and reproach, is succeeded by that of sympathy and kindness.

There is a moral sublimity and beauty in this enterprise that deserves the favourable consideration of every patriot and statesman. It is not only a fountain of light, that will shed its healthful beams over the degraded African tribes, but it will reflect a moral influence upon ourselves, propitious to the best hopes of freedom. It is a living monument of philanthropy that we have elevated to the vision of an admiring world, that will most happily nourish the principles and cherish the spirit of enlightened liberty!

Wherefore is it, that, by so many means, we carefully perpetuate the memory of our revolution—that, by monumental and historical records, we anxiously endeavour to keep alive the recollection of all that eventful story? Wherefore is it, that among all enlightened nations, where freedom has ever found an abode, we perceive the like concern? Plainly, Sir, because the great mass of the people have not the time to cultivate, as matters of morals and science, those principles, but need some palpable and striking manifestations to arrest their attention. They have minds to apprehend and hearts to appreciate their value, when, by some prominent and tangible object, you exhibit their nature and operation. And where, Sir, permit me to inquire, where, in all the earth, can there be found a nobler, grander spectacle, than that of a great and free people, planting on the shores of a distant continent, the germs of a future Empire of redeemed, liberated captives, and directing its counsels and cares to establish a government upon kindred principles with our own? But, this is not its only feature to admire. It is to illustrate and perpetuate the reputation of our justice, also. We have committed a mighty trespass. Africa has a heavy

claim against us—it is a long and bloody catalogue of outrage and oppression—the report of our National crime has gone up to Heaven. It rose, Sir, upon the groans and tears of her kidnapped men—the infernal horrors of the slave ship have, in ten thousand instances, wrung from distracted bosoms the cry for vengeance, and there is a just God to hear and regard it! On the front of this blessed scheme of humanity is inscribed, in better than golden characters—*Recompense to the injured!* And where is the American heart that does not rejoice to render it? Granted, *that it* has a feeble commencement. In the impartial administration of the Infinite Judge, the desire to do justly is approved, and the practice of this virtue, commensurate with ability, is alone expected.

But, in truth, the progress of the Colony takes away the reproach of feebleness. It numbers now about fifteen hundred souls. True, incredulity inquires, with seeming triumph, what impression can such meagre materials produce upon an evil of such great and increasing magnitude? Nothing but the wildest extravagance, argues the adversaries, can entertain the hope of any beneficial results. To meet the exigency you need a giant's strength, and you vainly employ an infant in its cradle.

All history repels the charge, and gives to your hopes, Sir, the stability of soberness and truth. Let it be remembered, that less than ten years efforts of private charity, and that very scanty, have located, under a happy constitution, and in the most flourishing temporal circumstances, fifteen hundred freemen!

Recur to the annals of any colony that first broke ground in this Western World, and their contrast with this will astonish us—fifteen hundred rescued captives, on the heights of Liberia, looking out upon the broad face of day, with the animated elevation of conscious freemen; and yet, many among us are slow to believe, when it was only about one hundred of devoted spirits that first kindled the flame of liberty on the Plymouth rock. Yes, Sir, only the fifteenth part braved the wild waste of waters, and a whole hemisphere of savage foes to oppose them—sickness, desertion, and death to dismay them—yet, Sir, they cast their fortunes here—they struck up the lights of civil and religious liberty, that penetrated these western forests—that have been enlarging and expanding until these whole Heavens are illumined, and twelve millions of freemen live to honor their unshrinking firmness and patriotic patience.

Every comparison, with kindred enterprises, through all past time, leave no cause for despondency. Let us go forward, Sir: it is a nation's interest. It deserves, and I hope will soon receive, a nation's patronage. And, in particular reference to the resolution which I have the honour to submit, while the reverend Clergy of our country deserve our best thanks, we may confidently look to them, Sir, for prayerful co-operation, as the ministers of that blessed gospel, that proclaims "liberty to the captives and the opening of the prison doors to them that are bound."

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be presented to such Clergymen as have, during the year past, invited the attention of their congregations to the objects of this Institution, and taken up collections in its behalf, and that they be respectfully and earnestly requested to continue to it the encouragement of their efforts.

On motion by the Rev. Dr. LAURIE,

Resolved, That this Society has observed, with great pleasure, the recent establishment of State Societies in New York and Indiana, and that they earnestly recommend it to their friends in those States, where such Societies do not already exist, to adopt measures for their organization without delay.

The Rev. Mr. DURBIN then rose, and, in a brief but eloquent speech, expressed the pleasure which he felt at the progress already made by the Society, and his unwavering belief that the apprehensions, interests, and religion of the Southern States, would contribute their united influence to promote the success and triumph of this Institution. He adverted, feelingly, to the condition of Africa, and to the light and moral beauty which it might be expected the scheme of Colonization would spread over the dark and melancholy features of that continent. He then moved the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the efforts of the several Auxiliary Societies, during the past year, merit the warmest thanks of this Institution.

On motion of G. P. DISOSWAY, Esq.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Institution be offered to those individuals who have subscribed on the plan of Gerrit Smith, Esq. to raise \$100,000 for this Society, and that to this plan the attention of the liberal and wealthy be earnestly solicited.

On motion by the Right Reverend Bishop CHASE,

Resolved, That the warmest thanks of this Society be presented to R. Smith, Esq. the Treasurer, for the continuance of his able and important services.

On motion,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be presented to the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Society for their distinguished liberality and efforts in providing the means required to fit out an expedition with emigrants to Liberia.

The Society then proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year.

The Hon. CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton, was then chosen President of the Society, and the following gentlemen were added to the list of Vice-Presidents :

Hon. JOHN COTTON SMITH, of Connecticut.

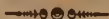
THOMAS S. GRIMKE, Esq. of Charleston, S. C.

Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, of New Jersey.

The other officers remain the same as during the last year.

On motion by Rev. Dr. LAURIE,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be presented to the Hon. C. F. MERCOER, for the dignity and ability with which he has presided during this evening.



Letter from the Secretary of an Auxil'y. Society in Virginia.

We greatly desire the accomplishment of the plan proposed in the following interesting letter. The possession of a ship by the Society, would, in our humble judgment, advance in an important degree its operations. We hope that the time is not remote, when a packet will leave this country for Liberia once in three months at least. To this interesting letter we earnestly invite the attention of all our friends.

DECEMBER 9th, 1829.

Dear Sir:—I have been requested by Mr. ——— of this county, to say to you, that you may consider him a subscriber of \$50, on the plan proposed to raise a fund of \$20,000, for the purchase of a vessel for the transportation of emigrants to the African Colony.

In addition to the above, it has become my duty to announce to you, that the members of the Colonization Society of this county, at their last annual meeting, pledged themselves to raise the sum of one hundred dollars, over and above their yearly contributions, to be applied to the same object. As soon therefore as the sum of \$20,000 has been subscribed, you are at liberty to draw upon our Treasurer for the above amount.

The purchase of a vessel by your Society, I have always regarded as a matter of the highest importance, and I regret ex-

ceedingly to find that so little encouragement has been given to the plan now before the public to effect that object. I therefore suggest to you the propriety of calling the attention of the different Auxiliaries to this subject, and of urging upon them the necessity of imitating the example which has been set them by the Society in this county. If each Auxiliary would at its next annual meeting appoint a committee, whose business it should be to solicit subscribers, and if the committees so appointed would give to every person to whom a subscription paper should be presented, the liberty of subscribing just what sum he might please, no matter how small; I will venture the assertion that the \$20,000 would be realized in a very little time. I do not know the number of the different Societies in the U. States; but there is not perhaps one, that cannot with even ordinary exertions, raise at least one hundred dollars, while some could raise double, and others treble that amount, by adopting the plan which I have suggested, or one similar to it. In this county, no pains have been spared to prejudice the public mind against African Colonization. Our Society therefore numbers but very few members—as few, perhaps as any in the commonwealth or the U. States—yet the greater part of the \$100 for which the Society is pledged has been already subscribed, and I have no hesitation in saying, (if the committee whose duty it is to obtain subscribers do not relax their efforts,) that before it becomes payable, it will be increased to 200. Upon the whole, it seems to me that the raising of a fund for the purchase of a vessel, is an object, to accomplish which the different *Societies* ought to put forth all their exertions. *They* can and will accomplish it, and I trust that another year will not pass by without witnessing the complete success of the efforts which they may make.

I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,



Female Colonization Society of Richmond and Manchester.

We have perused with feelings of far more than ordinary interest, the First Annual Report of this Institution. No small part of our hopes for Africa depend upon the generous sentiments and persevering benevolence of the Ladies of our country. The cause in which we are engaged appeals

irresistibly to their hearts; and their influence and exertions may, and we believe will, aid immensely in its accomplishment. We make the following selections from this cheering Report:—

“The Executive Committee of the Female Colonization Society of Richmond and Manchester, present with feelings of gratitude and pleasure their first Annual Report. Although the sphere of their influence is limited, they are conscious that they have not labored in vain. Our Society has scarcely been in existence one year; but our pecuniary contributions, small as they may seem, we trust have contributed to advance the great and philanthropic cause for which we have associated. From the report of the Treasurer it appears that *two hundred and twenty dollars and thirty-one cents*, have been received by her since the organization of the Society; of which \$197 25 have been disbursed. The manner in which the funds have been applied, is as follows:

“In accordance with a resolution of the Executive Committee, immediately after its organization, that part of their funds should be annually appropriated to constitute one of the pastors of the several churches a member for life of the American Colonization Society, the sum of \$30 was applied to make Bishop Moore a life member thereof. Twenty dollars and fifty cents more were applied to the purchase of articles of clothing for the colonists who embarked last winter;—and the sum of \$139 75 has been paid over to the Treasurer of the Colonization Society of Virginia. After deducting the expenses of the last year, there yet remains in the hands of the Treasurer twenty-seven dollars eighty three cents.

“We are sure that the expectations we have formed as Christians, of the good to be done in Africa by the Colonization Society, are not visions never to be realized. As a missionary scheme it commends itself to the heart and the mind of every Christian. The promise that Ethiopia shall stretch out her hands to God, will be soon fulfilled—and our humble efforts, with the blessing of God, shall contribute to that glorious issue.

“Already have we the satisfaction of knowing that the slave trade has somewhat decreased through the agency of the colony, and that the names of Americans are sometimes uttered in Africa unassociated with chains and scourges.

“As to our own exertions, which must be within a contracted sphere, we have a reward for which we are thankful, in the consciousness that it has been our privilege to set the first example to our sex of an association of females engaged in this good cause. If it shall be followed by a more general movement among females in its favor—if female influence shall be enlisted in the work (and we conceive it to be perfectly within the sphere which christianity describes for it) we hope that we shall not cease to be thankful. In that event we cherish the persuasion that our sons and daughters will be brought up to feel a tender and compassionate interest in those whom providence has subjected to them—and that the principles of the nursery in this matter, as we know they do in other things, may exert an expanded influence upon society.

“To God’s care we recommend the work, and it shall be our constant prayer, that ‘from the rising of the sun even unto the going down of the same, his name may be great among the Gentiles, and that in every place incense and a pure offering may be offered Him.’”



Intelligence.

We mentioned in our Number for December, that, through the liberality of the citizens of Philadelphia, the brig *Liberia* had been chartered to convey emigrants to the African Colony. This vessel sailed from Norfolk on the 16th of January, with fifty-eight coloured passengers, forty-nine of which were liberated slaves. It was expected that a larger number would have embarked; and a few days after the departure of the vessel thirty slaves, emancipated by Joel Early, Esq. of Georgia, arrived at Norfolk. It is hoped that they will not be compelled to remain long in that place, but that, with many others, they may soon obtain a passage to Africa. Two Swiss missionaries, Messrs. Rudolf Dietschy and H. Graner, sailed in the *Liberia*; and also Dr. J. W. Anderson, assistant Agent and Physician to the Colony. Dr. Anderson is a native of Hagerstown, Maryland, and a gentleman whose medical science and moral and religious worth command our highest respect and confidence.

Interesting Facts.—It was stated by the Hon. C. F. MERCER, in the recent Virginia Convention, that, in 1817, the lands in Virginia were valued at \$206,000,000
 In 1829, at 96,000,000
 Average value of slaves in 1817.....\$300
 In 1829,..... 150

FORMATION OF AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.

In our last Number we mentioned the formation of an *Auxiliary State Colonization Society* at Indlanopolis, the capital of Indiana. Through the zealous and well directed efforts of JOSIAH F. POLK, Esq. an Agent of the Parent Society for several of the Western and South-Western States, much interest appears to have been excited in behalf of the objects which it is the design of this Institution to accomplish. We rejoice to perceive that three other associations have more recently been organized in the same State for the promotion of the same cause, at *Connersville, Brookville, and Madison.*

*Officers of the Connersville Auxiliary Colonization Society.*Samuel W. Parker, *President.**Vice-Presidents.*Paul Davis,
Newton Clayporl,
Caleb B. Smith, *Secretary.*

Edmund J. Kidd.

Saml. C. Sample, *Treasurer.**Managers.*Rev. Isaac Wood,
Wm. Helm,
Joseph Abrams,Philip Mason,
Thomas J. Sample.*Officers of the Brookville Auxiliary Colonization Society.*Rev. Augustus Joceylyn, *President.**Vice-Presidents.*Richard Tyner,
Elijah Barwick,
John Milton Johnston, *Sec.*

John Fowley,

Jas. S. Coalscott, *Treasurer.**Managers.*Nathan Hammond,
David Price,
George W. Kimble,Amos Church,
James L. Andrew.*Officers of the Madison Auxiliary Colonization Society.*Rev. J. H. Johnston, *President.**Vice-Presidents.*Moody Park,
Victor King,
John King, *Secretary.*

John Jewell.

James White, *Treasurer.**Managers.*Adam Moderwell,
John Irwin,
Silas Ritchie,J. W. Stone,
Jonathan Barnet.

State Colonization Society in Tennessee.—This Institution has been recently organized at Nashville, and the Secretary informs us that, on the 9th of January, there were eighty-five members, five of whom were members for life. Our Agent, Mr. Polk, visited that place about the middle of December, and made a vigorous and successful effort to arouse public attention to the great and benevolent purposes of the Parent Institution. The Constitution and list of officers of this Society have not yet come

into our hands. HENRY A. WISE, Esq. the Secretary, writes—"you will see, by our Constitution, that we have resolved to aid the Parent Institution at Washington, not only by the contribution of money, but by exertions to promote the formation of other Societies." We may expect benefits of the most important character, from the energy and liberality of the citizens of Tennessee. It cannot be forgotten that the Legislature of this State was among the first to express its approbation of our scheme, as meriting the countenance and aid of the National Government.

State Colonization Society in Alabama.—We are informed by our Agent, JOSIAH F. POLK, Esq. that a State Colonization Society was established, under favourable auspices, on the 11th of January, at Tuscaloosa, Alabama. One hundred and forty-one dollars were paid down, several individuals having, by the payment of \$10 each, constituted themselves life members. Five Judges of the Supreme Court of the State have enrolled themselves among the members of this Institution.

Officers of the Aux. Col. Society of the State of Alabama.

Hon. Abner S. Lipscomb, *Mobile*, *President*.

Vice-Presidents.

Hon. John Gayle, *Greensborough*,
 Doctor Thomas Fearn, *Huntsville*,
 R. L. Kennon, D. D. *Tuscaloosa*,
 Hon. Reuben Safford, *Cahawba*,
 E. W. Peck, Esq. *Elyton*,
 Henry Hitchcock, Esq. *Mobile*.

T. Nixon Vandyke, Esq. *Secretary*, *Tuscaloosa*,
 David Johnston, Esq. *Treasurer*, do.

Managers.

Wm. B. Martin, Esq. <i>Florence</i> ,	B. G. Sims, Esq. <i>Tuscaloosa</i> ,
Hon. James Russell, <i>Bellefonte</i> ,	Wm. Marr, Esq. do.
Doctr. Samuel M. Meek, <i>Tuscaloosa</i> ,	

We rejoice, also, to learn, that an Auxiliary Society, with fair prospects, has been formed at Huntsville. The list of officers not yet received.

Auxiliary Colonization Society, Courtland, Alabama.

Doctor J. Shackeford, *President*.

Vice-Presidents.

Rev. Alexander Sale,	Jacob K. Swoop,
Joseph Trotter,	G. C. R. Mitchell,

Managers.

Hon. John White,	Benjamin M. Bradford,
Robert W. Macklin,	David A. Smith,
Wm. H. Whitaker,	
William Lynn, <i>Treasurer</i> .	Richard M. Sheegog, <i>Secretary</i> .

Auxiliary Colonization Society of La Grange, Alabama.

Rev. Daniel P. Bestor, *President*.

Vice-Presidents.

Platt Stout,	Doctor G. G. Williams,
Doctor Alexander Hedge,	Maj. E. Mendith.

Managers.

Doctor Silas Webb,		William Hyde,
William W. Hudson,		William E. Newell.
Samuel M. Peters,		
Edward D. Sims, <i>Secretary.</i>		Maclin Hedge, <i>Treasurer.</i>

*Tuscumbia Auxiliary Colonization Society, Alabama.*Micajah Tarver, *President.**Vice-Presidents.*

Rev. Geo. W. Ashbridge,		Rev. John Haynie,
Rev. Solomon Reece,		Doctor W. H. Wharton.

Managers.

L. Howard,		L. J. Gist,
J. B. Lockart,		Henry S. Foote,
James Elliott,		
Doctor E. Coons, <i>Secretary.</i>		John F. Pride, <i>Treasurer.</i>

*Florence Auxiliary Colonization Society, Alabama.*Judge Posey, *President.**Vice-Presidents.*

Rev. Mr. Shuck,		Thomas Childress,
Jas. H. Weakly,		Doctor Rucker.

Managers.

James Sample,		Algernon S. Vigus,
James Martin,		Marschall Clarke.
Robert Gorden,		
G. Little, <i>Secretary.</i>		S. Feemster, <i>Treasurer.</i>

Note.—Owing to unavoidable circumstances, we have been prevented from publishing the receipts of our Agent, Mr. Polk; they will appear soon.

KENTUCKY—*Importation of Slaves.*—The Bill more effectually to prevent the importation of Slaves as merchandize into this state, has been lost in the House of Representatives by a vote of 48 to 48, there not being a majority for it, and the absent members when the vote was taken, being also equally divided in opinion.

A bill was recently introduced into the House of Representatives of Kentucky, "to provide for the constitutional emancipation of all slaves in the state," but on its first reading was postponed indefinitely, by a vote of 18 to 11.

It appears that in the State of Kentucky, the owners of slaves who are executed for crimes receive pay for them from the State Treasury, and that \$68,000 have already been paid for that object. In a late legislative debate, it appeared that there were in the State 160,000 slaves, and that they were owned by *one-fifth* of the tax paying whites; and an effort was made to alter the law, so as to relieve the non-slave-holding whites from the odious tax, but without effect.—*IV. Intel.*

Domestic Slave Trade.—The Mercantile Advertiser of New Orleans, of 21st ult. has this paragraph:

Arrivals by the sea and river, within a few days, have added fearfully to the number of slaves brought to this market for sale.

New Orleans is the complete mart for the slave trade—and the Mississippi is becoming a common highway for this traffic. By whom are these slaves to be purchased? With the present crops of our planters, they will have but little money to advance in that way—nor is it possible that they will consent to involve themselves in new speculations until they can see themselves clear.

A fact worth circulating.—At the close of one of his powerful discourses before the African churches in this city, says a Baltimore paper, the Rev. Mr. Hewit was informed by a coloured man present, that he had abstained from the use of ardent spirits for more than twenty-five years, and had saved enough of grog money to purchase a library of books worth \$400. Here is an example worthy to be imitated by every black and white man in the land. “I will proclaim it,” said Mr. H. “wherever I go.”

Mr. Wm. B. HONGSON, whose interesting letter on “the Fellatahs, Central Africa, and the Colonization Society,” was published in the newspapers a few months ago, has been elected a corresponding member of the Royal Asiatic Society of London, and invited to co-operate in their scientific labours. We are further informed that he has translated the four Evangelists and the Book of Genesis, into the language of the Berbers of Africa, (which he has undertaken to prove to be the ancient Numidian) and that the British and Foreign Bible Society have offered to have those translations published under their direction.—*Nat. Gaz.*

COLONY OF AMERICAN SLAVES IN TRINIDAD.—We make the following extract from a speech of Mr. Pownall, delivered some time ago at an Anti-Slavery meeting in England. By a convention between the two Governments the sum of \$1,204,960 was paid by Great Britain as a full and final liquidation of all claims arising from the abduction of the persons referred to.

“In further illustration of the principle that if the slaves were emancipated they would take good care of themselves, Mr. P. referred to a case which occurred at the close of the second American war. In 1814 a British squadron, having on board a large land force, made various descents upon the Southern coast of the United States. During these visits some hundreds of American slaves joined the British standard by invitation.—These slaves were, at the termination of the war, settled at Trinidad, as free labourers. What was the result? The experiment had been going on for fifteen years, and not one individual out of the community had been

chargeable to any person in Trinidad. They had supported themselves, and become possessed of considerable property, increasing in respectability, and augmenting in numbers."



Conclusion.

At the close of another volume of our work, while we devoutly express our gratitude to God for the blessings which have thus far crowned our humble endeavours in a cause which we doubt not will still enjoy his favour, we would earnestly invite those who have conducted this cause to its present high place of promise, to consider what means may most effectually advance it, during the year upon which we have entered.—Some visitations of calamity we have indeed been called to endure, in that which has just elapsed, yet has there been, manifestly, a great and favourable change taking place in public sentiment towards our object; and, while we have been acquiring strength at home, our African Colony has been making a sure if not a rapid progress. The afflictions which we have endured were incidental, and for them it became us to be prepared. The success which has resulted from our efforts is their natural product, and gives firm ground for confidence that it will in future more amply reward exertion.

Our fair country-women have come forward to the help of Africa, with warm hearts and liberal hands. Their contributions have done them honour, and given new vigour to our operations. The proceeds of the Fair, which was created by the enterprise, ingenuity, industry, and taste, of the Ladies of Baltimore, exceeded \$2,500; and this sum was immediately paid over to the Treasurer of the Parent Institution. Now, it seems to us, that an example like this must have animating power. We hope that it will reach and affect the mind of every enlightened female in the land. Why should not the Ladies in every city and large town of our country *imitate*, during the *present year*, the example which their sisters of Baltimore have so successfully exhibited? We respectfully put this question to their judgments and their hearts, and we only ask them to answer it in a manner satisfactory to their own pure minds.

The collections in the churches on the 4th of July, or on a

Sabbath near to it, have been numerous and encouraging, but very far from universal. *This year, this day of joyful remembrances, of gratitude, of praise, of patriotic ardour, and exulting thoughts of freedom will be a Sabbath.* May we not hope and expect that the Clergy, of every name, in all the churches of our wide spread country, will invite their people to do something, on that anniversary, for Africa? Will not all the Christians in this land then unitedly testify their love to our free and invaluable institutions, by contributing to extend their influences and blessings to another race and another continent? How easily may our *professed friends*, by the adoption of timely and judicious measures, secure to our Institution, on that day, a fund far exceeding the amount ever received by it during any two years since its origin! We make our appeal to *all the Clergy* of this Union—we invite, to this subject, the attention of the *elders or officers of every Church*. We call upon every friend of the Redeemer to engage, with becoming earnestness and liberality, in this holy work of charity. And, finally, we ask every citizen of this blessed country, whose bosom will, on that day which first rose upon the independence of our Nation, feel the warmth of patriotism and liberty, to assist in spreading over another continent, in securing to her vast population and her remote generations of men, freedom and knowledge, and religion.

But, there is another subject which we must not omit to mention. It is well known that the American Colonization Society has, from its commencement, looked to the powers and resources of the National Government for the means of fulfilling, adequately and most successfully, its great design. Its memorial has been presented to Congress, and committees, to whom it has been referred have, repeatedly, in that body, made Reports approving of its object, as of sufficient magnitude to merit the countenance and support of the Nation.

Twelve State Legislatures have expressed their belief in the benevolence of its principles, and eleven of these have already instructed their Senators, and requested their Representatives in Congress, to lend it their support. The State Colonization Society of Kentucky has drawn up a memorial, and put it in circulation for signatures, which will shortly be offered to the consideration of the National Legislature. Under these cir-

cumstances we feel encouraged to invite all the *Auxiliary Societies* throughout the land to follow *the example of that in Kentucky*, and to urge our friends, every where, to send in their petitions to the Government of the Union, praying that such measures may be devised, and such means be afforded, as can, consistently with the constitution of the country, be brought to aid the scheme of African Colonization.

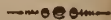


Contributions

To the American Colonization Society, from 26th December, 1829, to January, 1830.

By Messrs. Robert Gilmer & Sons, of Baltimore, for 1829 and 1830, on the plan of Gerrit Smith, Esq.....	\$ 200
By Gerard Ralston, Esq. of Philadelphia, Treasurer of Pennsylvania Society,.....	25
By members of Calliopean Society of Georgetown, D. C. composed of youth of the Rev. Mr. M'Vean's academy,.....	2
By Jos. F. Polk, agent for the Society,.....	25 50
By Thos. D. Baird, of Pittsburg, Pa. as follows, viz :	
Collected in the Congregation,.....	\$ 7
His own contribution,.....	3—— 10
Wm. M. Adams, of Painesville, Ohio, collected in that place,..	5
By Erie County, Pennsylvania, Aux. Society, per Hon. T. H. Sill,	12 62
By Charles Kellog, of Kellogsville, New York, per Hon. Judge Powers,.....	10
By collections in Presbyterian Church, Fairville, Erie co. Penn.	7 78
By Female Colonization Society, Georgetown, D. C.....	12 56
By Hon. Mr. Crawford, a donation from Congregation of Rev. Andrew Hemphill, Chambersburg, Pa.....	7 50
Donation by Rev. Eliphalet Nott, D. D. President of Schenectady College, N. Y.....	50
Do. by Benjamin Smith, Esq. of England, the son of the gentleman who started the Colony at Sierra Leone,.....	100
Do. by D. F. Newton, of Fifes,.....	1
Do. by John Ware, of Chester C. House, South Carolina,.....	1
Newark Aux. Colonization Society, by the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen,.....	150
Hampton County Massachusetts Col. Society, per Hon. J. C. Bates,	125
	<hr/>
	\$744 96

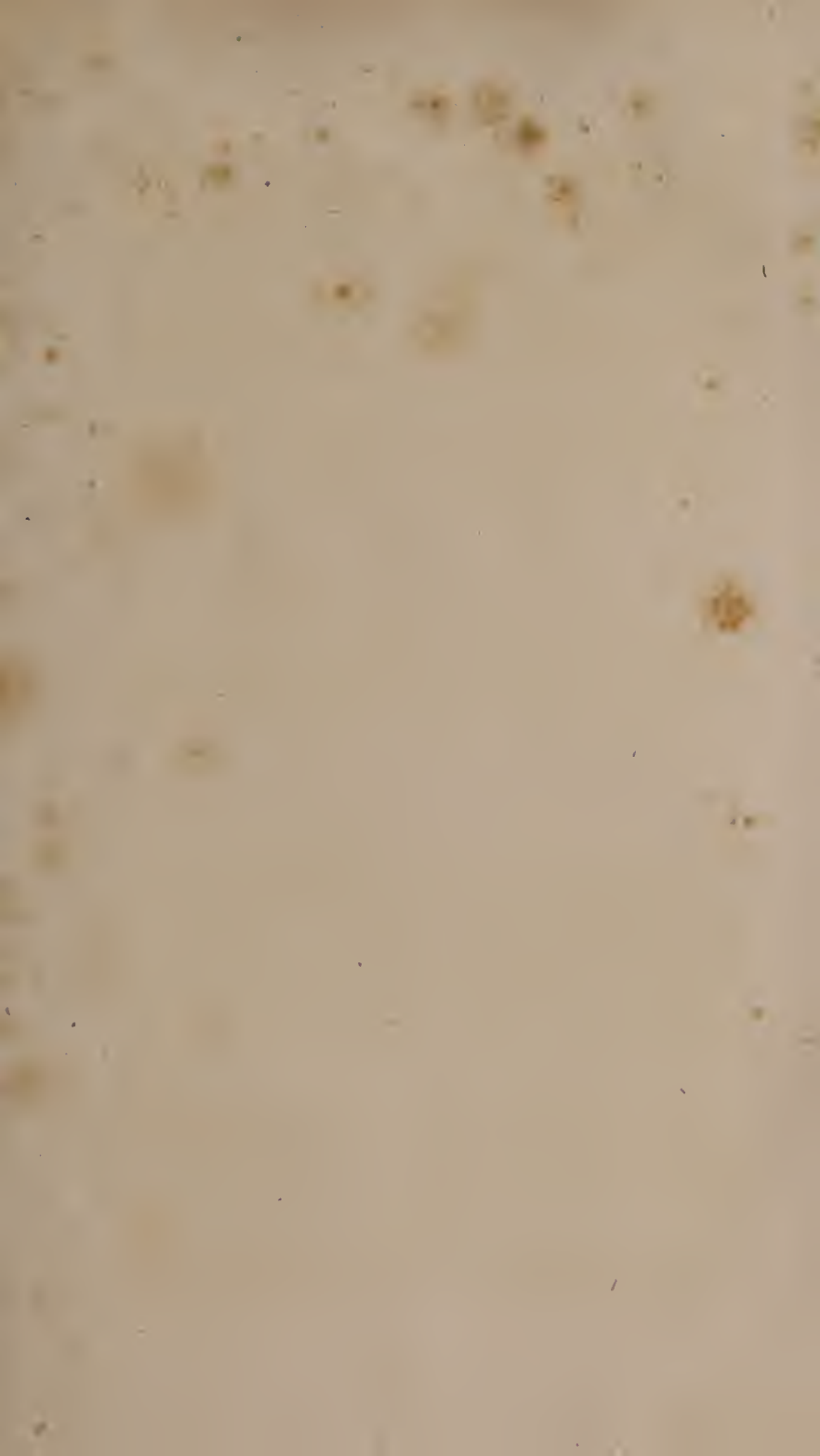
☞ The money alluded to by the Rev. Mr. Candee, of Oxford, N. J. in his note published in the *Belvidere Apollo* of the 1st of December, was doubtless included in the sum received from R. Voorhees, Esq. and acknowledged in the September No.



Errata.

December No. last page, seventh line from bottom, for *2d* payment of Jasper Corning, Esq. on the plan of Gerrit Smith, read *3d* payment.

January No. page 328, seventh line from bottom, for 1824, read 1829.





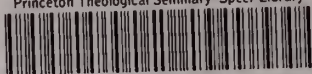




For use in Library only

I-7 v.5
African Repository and Colonial Journal

Princeton Theological Seminary-Speer Library



1 1012 00307 1976